The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1867. NO. 115.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Financial Matters.

Views of Mr. Morrill Chairman of Ways and Means.

HE INDORSES SECRETARY McCULLOCH'S COURSE.

The Tax on Incomes.

One Thousand Dollars to be Exempt.

Impeachment Investigation.

Important Military Decision.

Bill to Punish Obstruction of United States Mails.

Philadelphia Appointments Again Rejected by the Senate.

Text of the New Pension Bill.

A Protracted Struggle in the House.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1867.

Financial Matters.

Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, will to-morrow or next day address the House in an elaborate financial speech. He will state that in his opinion, there will have to be a curtailment of at least two hundred millions of the currency before we can re-time specie payments, coupled with a stiffening of the credit. He is not in favor of a sudden contraction, but of a gradual withdrawal of the amount of currency. He shows that the rate of contraction of four millions per month during the past year has been virtually regulated by the corresponding lessening of national bank notes, and that there is now just as much currency afloat as when the contraction of the legal tenders commenced. He believes that it was never more important than now that the tax and revenue system should be put upon a stable basis. He says he is in favor Secretary McCulloch's financial course as sound and true, and he does not think that it is wise for Congress to go wrong because the Secretary is right, though he distinctly disclaims endorsing the political views of the Secretary.

Favor Impeachment.

A memorial of forty eight citizens of Maine was presented in the House to-day in favor of the impeachment of the President.

Income Exemption.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day took important action in the amendatory tax bill, and decided to exempt incomes of one thousand dollars from the amount of income to be taxed. But two votes were cast in Committee in favor of retaining the present exemption of six hundred dollars.

Impeachment Investigation.

The Judiciary Committee of the House to-day had up the impeachment question. As every member is pledged to secrecy, no details are known.

Important Decision.

The Attorney General has given an opinion that no soldier who acts under orders in the capacity of a detective can be held liable by the civil courts for any property he may have seized and carried away in pursuance of such orders. This decision is based on the act of March 3d, 1863, and was delivered to cover the case of A. B. Marcy, formerly of the 126th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who is under arrest and indictment at Vicksburg, Miss., for taking two bales from citizens of that city during the war in the belief that they were the property of the United States. Under date of January 7, of this month, General Grant writes a letter stating that he ordered the seizure of the property, and does not believe that Marcy is responsible to the civil courts.

Navigation of Lake Michigan.

A Bill was introduced in the House to-day providing that the twenty-eight section of an act, entitled "An Act further to prevent Smuggling, and for other purposes, approved July 18, 1866," shall be so construed as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make such regulations for unloading at and clearance to and from any port or place bordering the waters of Lake Michigan, as shall in no way obstruct or impede the commerce upon such lakes, and to that end shall permit the breaking of bulk and departure of ships or vessels engaged exclusively in navigating said lake without taking extra permit or clearance therefor.

General Grant

Visited both Houses of Congress to-day, and remained for some time listening to debates. In the House he sat in Raymond's seat.

Closing the Mails.

A Bill severely punishing any one who obstructs a railway track over which the United States mails are carried is pending in the House Postal Committee.

Appointments Rejected.

The Senate had an Executive session to-day, and rejected quite a number of Presidential appointments, including the Collector of Customs, Naval Officer, and Surveyor of Philadelphia.

The Interior Bureau.

The Military Committee of the House decided to-day to report a bill transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

Public Land Sales.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns, showing that during the month of December last, fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-four acres of the public lands were disposed of at the local office at Beaverville, Missouri. The entries for actual settlement and cultivation under the homestead act amounted to 12,228 acres.

State Dinner.

A State dinner took place at the Executive mansion this evening.

The Tariff.

The tariff bill was under discussion in the Senate to-day, but there were no important results.

The New Pension Bill.

The following is the text of the bill in relation to pension agents, passed by the Senate to-day. It goes back to the House for concurrence in verbal amendments:

That the President of the United States be authorized to establish agencies for the payment of pensions wherever in his judgment the public interest and the convenience of the pensioners require, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all Pension Agents, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified, and who shall give bond with good and sufficient sureties for such amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Interior may approve; *provided*, that the number of pension agencies in any State or Territory shall in no case be increased hereafter so as to exceed three, and that no such agency shall be established in addition to those now existing, except in the State or Territory in which the whole amount of pensions paid during the fiscal year next preceding shall not have exceeded the sum of five thousand dollars; and provided, further that the term of office of all pension agents appointed since the first of October last shall expire at the end of thirty days from the passage of this act, and of all other pension agents when successors shall be duly appointed in their places.

Struggle in the House.

The House has been the scene of a protracted struggle to-day, and as usual in the session at ten o'clock to-night. The galleries have been crowded, and no inconsiderable excitement has prevailed on the floor. The occasion of this was the reporting of a bill by Mr. Boutwell, from the Judiciary Committee, declaring it to be the rule of all courts of the United States that any person guilty of treason, murder, bribery or other felony, or who had given aid, comfort or counsel to the enemies of the United States, or who had engaged in rebellion against the Government, shall not be allowed to practice in said courts. The Judges of the courts are to pass upon all charges, alleging that an attorney is carried by the provisions of the act, and are to exclude such persons from practice.

After a speech of a few minutes, in which he severely denounced the Supreme Court, declaring that it had not respect enough to protect itself from contamination with traitors, Mr. Boutwell demanded the previous question, and cut off all debate, refusing to yield but thirteen minutes to the Democratic side. The Democrats demanded that there should be more time, and commenced making dilatory motions, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

At four and a half o'clock, the House became exhausted, found itself without a quorum. A call of the House was ordered, and about fifty members were brought in under arrest. Sixty members were absent. This proceeding occupied four hours, and was accompanied by some very amusing scenes.

Governor Johnston's Nomination Rejected.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day rejected ex-Governor Johnston as Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, and the naval officer and surveyor of that port. They also rejected all the nominations for Boston.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1867.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office received returns showing that during D cember 15 851 acres of public lands were disposed of at the local office at Beaverville, Missouri. One million of acres of swamp and overflowed land, under the Homestead act amounted to 12,228 acres.

REGISTRY OF VOTERS IN THE DISTRICT.

The Mayor of Georgetown has given notice to all male inhabitants, white and black, above the age of twenty-one years to appear before him and the Board of Aldermen at times named, for the preparation of a list of voters to vote the provisions of the late act of Congress, to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia.

PARDONED.

The President has pardoned one Guinn, convicted of robbing the United States mail in Massachusetts, upon the recommendation of Governor Andrew, Postmaster-general Randall, and numerous citizens of Massachusetts.

RUMOR DENIED.

The rumor which has been in circulation respecting the appointment of Brevet Major General Townsend to the position of Adjutant General of the United States Army is at least premature. Adjutant-General Thomas has not yet been relieved, and consequently his place is not vacant.

THE LACKAWANNA.

The steamer Lackawanna arrived at Valparaiso on the 15th of December.

NOMINATION REJECTED.

John Bigler was rejected by the Senate as Assessor of Internal Revenue in California.

MUSTERED OUT.

Assistant Surgeon Eddy, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as Chief Medical Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau in Arkansas, and mustered out of service. Surgeon-General Hammond is assigned to the Chief Medical Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau for North Carolina and ordered to be mustered out.

INCOME TAX.

The Wayland Income Tax bill has decided in favor of exempting from tax all incomes below one thousand dollars.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Judiciary Committee of the House began its investigation of the charges against the President, this morning.

INCREASE OF PAY.

The Committee on Naval Expenditures is considering and will probably report a resolution providing for the increase of pay of persons employed in the navy and dock-yards, and making the pay of Chief Engineer of a Monitor, while in his service in any monitor with their exercise of the excess thereof.

GOLD LOANING.

H. B. Van Dyck, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, arrived here yesterday morning. It is understood his presence is in relation to the resolution offered in the House by Mr. Cook, of Illinois, last week, asking an examination as to whether or not any officer of the Government had loaned gold, which resolution was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment. Van Dyck was in consultation with the Secretary this evening.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

It appears that the total issue of five-twenty bonds under act of March 3d, 1865, was on the first of January, 1867, $256,660,850, of which amount there have been issued in conversions of compound interest notes, $3,778,500; six per cent. notes, $6,267,700; of seven thirty notes, $106,250,400; certificates of indebtedness, $257,000; in fractional currency, $102,911 80, leaving to be accounted for as above $513,750,000. The average of the bonds now held by the public is $514,000. The interest accrued on the notes to the amount of $11,212,250, and the total interest, including compound interest notes, certificates of indebtedness and fractional currency, to be paid on the $11,212,150 of 7-30 notes purchased under the acts of June, 1864, and March, 1865, was $1,724,881. Interest on 5-20 bonds, $13,000,000; $15,794,993. The salaries of 5-20 bonds amount to $10,000. Commissions paid on 7-30 notes, $179,000; 5-20s, $1,500,000. Loss of light on 5-20 bonds, $1,000. The commissions paid on sales of 7-30's were as follows: Jay Cooke & Co. on $67,943,750 at 1-2 per cent., $339,718 75; Seligman, Sherman & Co. on $3,167,500 at same rate, $15,837 50; Jay Cooke & Co. on $1,000,000 at 1 per cent., $10,000; Seligman, Sherman & Co. on $1,000,000 at same rate, $10,000; Jay Cooke & Co. on $9,467,900 at same rate, $94,679; Myers & Co. on $3,167,500 at same rate, $31,675; Seligman, Sherman & Co. on $1,000,000 at same rate, $10,000; P. M. Myers & Co. $1,000 same rate, $2,502; total commissions, $1,130,000.

LOSS OF LIGHT ON 5-20'S.

The Speaker submitted to the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to loss of Evening Star and Commodore, Examination, he says, into the facts of the latter have been very carefully made, and developed a great disregard of the provisions of the law and of the regulations governing this class of vessels and the lives of passengers and crew on board. The evidence of the Chief Engineer was thirteen for Frellinghuysen and seven for Stockton. The House, therefore, voted for Frellinghuysen and twenty-five for Stockton.

Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, January 22.—Another formal vote took place for a United States Senator to-day, resulting in no choice.

In the House a bill was passed providing for the election of Mayor and City Council of Baltimore on the first Wednesday of February was passed, and is now before the House, authorizing the Mayor and City Council chosen at the October election.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, January 22.—The balloting for Senator, resulting in the Second day re-elected as follows: Pomeroy, 16; Lee, 8; Adkins, 2. For the short term, the vote stood: Carney, 16; Ritchie, 8; Lee, 2. Scattering, 2. No choice. In the House a sharp contest occurred as to which term should be filled first, which resulted in a ballot for the short term, as follows: Carney, 72; Ross, 24; Thatcher, 14; Kalloch, 8; scattering, 3. On a ballot for the long term, Pomeroy's re-election in joint convention is considered certain, and Carney's success a triumph over Carney for the short term is regarded equally sure.

FROM TROY, N. Y.

Murder by an Insane Man—Explosion.

TROY, N. Y., January 22.—John Morton, an insane dealer in second hand clothing at Saratoga Springs, was murdered on Saturday last by Michael O'Neil.

On Friday last an explosion occurred at the gas and oil factory, by which one man was killed and three or four others more or less injured.

From the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 22.—The brig Golden Light, charged with smuggling, was acquitted in the United States Court to-day, and immediately arrested on a charge of perjury.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

CHICAGO, January 22.—The Iowa Division of the Chicago and North western Railroad is now completed, including the line between the seaboard and North Platte, three hundred miles west of the Missouri River.

Texian Trials at Toronto.

TORONTO, January 22.—Thomas Carney, a Fenian, was convicted and sentenced to execution March 15th. Geo. J. Matthews and Jos. McDonough were acquitted. The Court adjourned to Monday.

HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

Regulating the Selection of Jurors.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Bill to Extend Philadelphia License Law to Allegheny County.

Proposed Convention to Amend the Constitution.

Important Local Bills Presented.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 22 1867.

SENATE.

Bills in Place.—Mr. Lowry—Giving the city of Erie certain lands belonging to the Commonwealth in the corner of Erie.

Mr. Stockton—For the more impartial election of jurors in the commonwealth.

Mr. Brown, of Mercer—Relative to powers of legal representatives of deceased tax collectors.

Mr. Ewing—Relative to fences.

Mr. White—Opening public roads.

Also supplement to Brady's Bend Iron Company. Passed.

HOUSE.

An act to incorporate Remus's paper mill, Mercer county, as passed.

The joint committee appointed to inquire into the feasibility of erecting a new arsenal, and to inquire how much powder is contained in the old arsenal, reported.

A resolution was passed to hold afternoon sessions, to dispose of the constitutional amendments.

Bills in Place.

Mr. Quay—Supplement to act relative to manufacturing and mining companies, so as to define the provisions of same to insurance companies.

Mr. McKee—Supplement to Birmingham and South Pittsburgh Gas Company.

Mr. Waddell offered a joint resolution to refer the petition of Jacob Hoffman, praying for five thousand dollars for that purpose. Passed.

Mr. Maury—To foster the education of school teachers in the Commonwealth, and to provide normal schools.

Mr. Ewing—A general jury bill.

Mr. Ewing—An act relative to tavern licenses in Washington county.

Also, to establish a ferry over the Monongahela river, near Catfordville.

Mr. Mecklin—Petition and remonstrance relative to liquor law in Armstrong county.

The following bills on the private calendar were passed finally: To establish the Philadelphia law relative to the fire alarm and police telegraph to Pittsburgh.

Reports of Committees.

Judiciary General—Mr. McCreary—Change of name to the Keystone Fire Insurance Company, New Orleans.

Also—Mr. Clune, to incorporate Brady's Bend Bridge Company. Passed.

To incorporate the Eureka Accident Insurance Company.

Mr. Connelly, 1, in Committee on Vice and Immorality—An act relative to licences in the borough of Washington.

Federal Relations—Mr. Davis, Joint resolution instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose taxation on Petroleum.

Bills in Place

Mr. McKee—Relative to tailing mining and bat ufactures.

Mr. Connelly—Appointing Assistant District Attorney for Allegheny county.

Also to extend the Philadelphia license law to Allegheny county.

Mr. Quay—To call a State Convention to amend the present constitution, and refer the question to a select committee.

Mr. Phelan—Act relating to evidence in actions of ejectment.

Mr. Kenney—To prevent newspapers from publishing lottery and lottery schemes.

Mr. Wilson—Relative to owners of wharf buildings in Oil City.

Mr. Linton—To authorize Millville borough to use certain moneys for school purposes.

Mr. Ewing—Supplement to act to incorporate the Hosiery Knitting Company, Incorporating the Hosiery Knitting Company, Incorporating and Geneva Insurance Company, Erie. Adjourned.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Hostile Feeling between Peru and Brazil—A Negro Sculptor—Damaging Facts—Immigration from the United States—Insurrection in Paraguay, &c.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The steamer South America, at anchor off Staten Island, reports:

The Peruvian papers are very hostile toward Brazil, and it is said a small body of troops have been sent to the frontier to guard against aggression.

Public meetings are being suppressed in Pernambuco.

A Negro had carried off the medal for sculpture in the Provincial Exhibition. He also received pecuniary aid.

The fleets of five monitors had been laid. Nearly five hundred troops and seamen were disembarked in Rio Janeiro from the fleet. Other troops were going, numbers of Chinese merchants of Honolulu expected to take passage by the steamer Colorado for China. They will be disappointed, as the steamer does not touch that port this trip.

The steamer Levi Kelkl has been wrecked on the south ern shore of Molokai.

The cession of Hawaiian by the King of Hilo Island, is confirmed.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, January 22.

THE EAST INDIAN FAMINE.

The official report on the famine in the East Indies states that three more millions of deaths from starvation.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Germania, from Southampton on the 9th, has arrived.

AID FOR SOUTHERN POOR.

The Commercial Exchange meets to aid the suffering poor of the South, resolved to call a public meeting at Cooper Institute this evening. Peter Cooper is expected to preside, and Henry Ward Beecher, James Gerard and others, to deliver addresses.

A COLORED FORGER.

Edward Mercereau, a young Frenchman, was arrested for attempting to draw a forged check to-day.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The total amount of gold certificates issued is $270,353,680, of which $167,370,000 have been cancelled.

SAILING OF THE PERSIA.

The Persia sails for Europe to morrow, with about $1,400 in gold.

CLOSE OF THE EXPOSITION.

The ship Mercury, with goods for the Paris Exposition, sailed to-day.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Movement of Troops—The Markets—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 22.—General McDowell has ordered companies I and K, Sixth United States Cavalry, and one and K, 12th United States Infantry, under command of Lieut. Gregg, to proceed by next steamer to Drumm Barracks, where they will remain for the present. Lieut. Prentiss, Arizona, of which Colonel Gregg will assume command.

The ship Commodore, from New York, arrived to-day. The Ocean, on the 26th. from Mount Wallaston, on the 31st December sailed from Hong Kong for Portland.

FLOUR—Extra, $9; superfine, $5 99. Wheat—$1 70 per 100 lbs.

Mining Stocks—Savage, $1 870; Yellow Jacket, $1 000; Crown Point, $1 225; Ophir, $225; Imperial, $150; Belcher, $150; Ophir, $151. Legal Tenders, 72½.

FROM GALVESTON.

Customs Receipts—Remains of General Johnston—Arrested for Perjury.

GALVESTON, January 22.—The Custom House receipts this week are the largest ever known at this port. They were thirty two thousand five hundred dollars, nearly three-fifths as much as New Orleans and about one-third as much as for the year 1866.

The municipal authorities and citizens are making arrangements to receive the remains of General Johnston.

Captain James E. Lawton, of the brig Golden Light, charged with smuggling, was acquitted in the United States Court to-day, and immediately arrested on a charge of perjury.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 22.—In the Nevada Legislature, Senator Stewart, it is said, appointed a committee to investigate the alleged charges of bribery in connection with the Senatorial contest. The Senate passed a bill authorizing the sale of three hundred thousand dollars of State bonds, bearing seven and a quarter per cent. interest per hundred.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 22.—Governor O. P. Morton was elected United States Senator today, on the fifth ballot, receiving seventy-four votes in the Senate was 26 to 17. In the House, 49 to 34.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, January 22.—Senator Timothy O. Howe was elected to the United States Senate to-day.

MADISON, Wis., January 22.—A resolution to memorialize Congress in favor of the bill to repeal the Wisconsin Legislature to-day, by a strict party vote.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., January 22.—Frederick T. Frelinghuysen was elected United States Senator for two years, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Wright. The vote in the Senate was thirteen for Frelinghuysen and seven for Stockton. In the House, thirty-one for Frelinghuysen and twenty-five for Stockton.

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BY THE CABLE

Case of the Rappahannock.

Turco-Italian Difficulty Settled

United States War ships Asked for by Greece.

The Rappahannock.

LONDON, January 22.—The Court of Admiralty has just decided in favor of the United States in the Rappahannock case, making the third steamer recovered by Consul Dudley.

A Protest.

The *Herald* editorially says: The Government has prolonged against the decision of Spain in the Tornado case.

Italy and Turkey.

FLORENCE, January 22.—The question between Italy and Turkey amounting on the Italian vessel is shortly settled.

The Cretans.

ATHENS, January 22. The Chief of the Candian insurgents has written a letter to the United States Consul here, thanking the American people for their sympathy with the Cretans, and petitioning the Consul for American ships of war to convey women and children.

London Money Market.

LONDON, January 22.—Money quiet and steady. Consols 89½; 5-20s, 72¾. Erie, 49¾; Illinois Central, 81.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 22, Noon.—Cotton opens flat. Middling uplands, 12¾. Sales small.

THE CROSBY DRAWING

Was it a Fair Transaction?

Additional List of the Drawn Numbers.

CHICAGO, January 22.—The following are the fortunate holders of tickets drawing the principal prizes in the Crosby Art Association: First prize, A. H. Lee, Prairie du Rocher, Randolph county, Illinois, ticket sold third. H. H. Crosby; fourth, unknown, ticket sold to New York; fifth, J. J. Taylor, Springfield, Illinois; sixth, unknown, held in Boston; seventh, Daniel Russell, Boston; eighth, E. P. Dwyer, Chicago; ninth, U. H. Crosby.

A Chicago special to the New York *Tribune* states that it is asserted that Crosby holds the tickets for the three chief prizes after the drawing, and perhaps that also. Also that the Opera House is to be added to the whole building, as represented, but only the audience room in the inaccessible center block.

The following is the result of the drawing up to two o'clock, Monday:

No. 6,600 drew prize No. 1, the Crosby Opera House.

No. 13,140 drew prize 207, Where's Lily? by J. R. S.

No. 14,139 drew prize 233, View near Conway, N. H., by J. P. Kensett.

No. 14,951 drew prize 191, Old New England Homestead, by F. O. Williams.

No. 15,911 drew prize 19, Sea Shore, by S. Colwell.

No. 202,797 drew prize 140, Children at Play.

No. 125,305 drew prize 46, Pine Apple, by J. H. Dusty.

No. 14,277, drew prize, 101, Music and Flowers, by Rendell.

No. 220,500 drew prize 112, Off the Coast of Labrador, by A. H. Bicknell.

No. 108,864 drew prize 149, On the Esopus Creek, by H. Sonntag.

No. 25,000 drew prize 261, Ben. Nevis, by John Parker?

No. 15,498 drew prize 19, The Jewel Case, by Miss Wright.

No. 14,956 drew prize 261, Spruce Creek, Pennsylvania, by H. C. Ford.

No. 17,621 drew prize 23, View in Westport, New York.

No. 134,526 drew prize 129, Chickens, by Lombardi.

No. 135,467 drew prize 192, Miniatures.

No. 18,981 drew prize 43, Boys Bathing Pic-nic.

No. 16,481 drew prize 118, Fruit Piece.

No. 16,650 drew prize 39, Autumnal Days.

No. 16,650 drew prize 84, Huguenot Prance.

No. 20,000 drew prize 108, Happy Dream, by Hoffman.

No. 204,556 drew prize 113, Dancing Lass.

No. 24,000 drew prize 93, Harts Weeds in Autumn, by A. B. Durand.

No. 21,000 drew prize No. 6, Constant Mayer's Studio.

No. 9,000 drew prize No. 8, Alpine Scenery, used as Bill Boards.

No.	Drew Prize	No.	Drew Prize
10,992	230	82,008	88
14,406	89	82,008	218
14,406	89	82,008	218
14,406	89	82,008	218

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1867.

THE Legislature of nearly every Western State has before it the question of regulating transportation on railroads. The complaint is universal, varying only as to the grounds thereof, in some sections it being the combinations of fast freight and express lines; in others, the want of facilities for getting the grain of the country to market, as the Ohio Legislature the former is being seriously considered; in Illinois and other grain growing States the latter is receiving quite as serious attention. The cities of St. Louis and Chicago are looking into the effect on the trade on themselves respectively of the facilities and rates of transportation Westward. The degree of disfavor with which the business public look upon some features in the management of "fast freight lines" is quite noticeable; though, in a general way, and under proper restrictions, the benefits are conceded. From all that appears, it is evident that before long the relations of the producing and trading public with the great railway lines of the country are destined to receive direct, and, it is to be hoped, beneficial attentions from the State Legislatures. Nor is it likely that holders of railroad stock will long be silent under the almost universally prevalent system of organizing companies to do the business which should be done by the corporations themselves, and make profits which should properly go into the pockets of the holders of railroad stock.

DANGER OF PAYING TOO RAPIDLY.

In the anxiety and the effort to reduce the burden of taxation, there may be danger, from the common weakness of human nature, that the reduction may be to rapid and too great. A more serious mistake could hardly be made, for it would be more difficult again to increase the taxation, to meet the necessity of the case, than to keep it up to the existing requirement. The first point to be definitely fixed in the policy of the Government, with reference to the National debt is, the *rate*, per annum, at which it shall be paid, for it is taken for granted that the reduction of it by a definite annual payment, is the fixed purpose of the Government. This is necessary both to satisfy the component of the people, and also to maintain the credit of the securities.

Under such a policy, as a fixed and permanent one, the Government securities would be the best and most sought for in the markets of the world by permanent investment, even at moderate interest. The gradual reduction of the debt, by payment of principal and the prompt payment of interest, would satisfy every one as to safety, and the long time of the bonds would give them preference for large and long investments. But it would materially endanger these conditions, and, of course, the expected results of them, to diminish the taxes, the source of revenue, by any general and indiscriminate sweep of reduction. Yet, to this danger are we exposed from two causes. The impatience of people under the weight of taxation, may incline them to favor the greatest measure of *immediate* relief. And political demagogism may seek popular favor by propositions and schemes accommodated to this selfish cupidity, as in the corrupt days of the Roman Republic, agrarian laws were instruments of political chicanery.

We have been, from the first, in favor of a gradual but *certain* reduction of the national debt, month by month. The past has gone beyond our expectations by far. But the pressure has produced a general expression of some desire for abatement in the taxes. In making this, there is, as we have said, need to guard against going too far, so as to render the reduction of the principal, too small to be perceptible. Any scheme of taxation to be safe and to give support to the national credit, must include a liberal provision for payment on principal, as well as payment of interest. And we hope the stress of public opinion in favor of taking a long time to pay the National debt, will not crowd the above prudential suggestions out of view. Something should, without resort to loans, be paid on the principal every year and every month. And then the advance of population, the enlargemrnt of business, the development of resources, the increase of wealth in the country will make the payment of taxes easier and easier every year, and admit of further reductions ere many years shall have passed.

OATHS AND TESTS.

A clamor has been raised against certain test oaths, seemed to be necessary on account of the extensive prevalence of treasonable sentiments, as though they were necessarily oppressive and of dangerous tendency. This clamor arises naturally from those whose treasonable conduct has made their oaths an inconvenience to them, and who, therefore, seek to bring them into discredit, upon the common principle of human nature, that

"None ever felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

This clamor will doubtless grow more violent and vociferous under the stimulus of the decision of the Supreme Court against some of the class usually denominated test oaths.

But we cannot doubt the correctness of opinions adverse to the test oaths that have been legally enacted for the protection of the country from the danger of treason in public and high places. Every oath is a test oath. Even that which is taken on the witness stand, is designed as a test of the veracity and reliableness of the witness, placing him before the court on such conditions that what he says may be taken as true. The oath of allegiance usually administered on inducting a person into office under the Government is strictly a test oath. It is designed to exhibit the true *animus* of the person initiated, towards the government of the country, that the official position which he is to occupy and the influence he is to exert, as a functionary thereof, may not be prostituted and abused to purposes adverse to its interest and honor.

In ordinary times and under normal conditions of the country, this is amply sufficient. But in a time when treasonable sentiments are prevalent, and when hostile and rebellious acts are endangering the Government, some further guard to the safety of the country should be placed around its official stations. This is just as plain to common sense, as that forts should be erected for the protection of the Capital during war, where a civil police force was sufficient in normal times.

That the Constitution does not verbally and explicitly provide for test oaths, is no more against them, than that it does not provide for the erection of forts around the Capital. It does provide—and this is the real, ultimate design of all its provisions—that the Republic shall not be allowed to receive detriment, and if test oaths and forts are demanded, under this design, they are provided for by the Constitution as really as if they had been named in the instrument. The Constitution declares that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law;" yet, in the abnormal times of civil war, the higher requirement to suppress insurrection holds in abeyance this explicit provision for individual protection. So the enactment that requires test oaths, for the safety of the Republic in critical and perilous times, takes precedence of all constitutional provisions, adopted to ordinary times, that are inconsistent with it.

The safety of the Republic that requires that persons who have given the evidence of hostility to the Government, that rebels for four years in arms against it have, should not hold any official position or influence under it. And the test oath is intended to secure their exclusion. Nor should this just and wholesome purpose be frustrated by empirical interpretations of the laws.

PHILHELLENISM.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS made a speech in Boston the other night, at a meeting held to devise means for sending aid to the Cretans, in their struggle against the oppressive rule of the Mussulman. He wound up with the following peroration:

"Christian civilization is a threefold band. We owe to the Jew the form and structure of our faith; to Gods and Saxon nature precious elements and safeguards of civil liberty; to the rest, art, literature, science, love of beauty and forms of government, we inherit from the classic republics of Greece and Rome. If they did not invent all, these imported and perfected the rest of the race. Using for us the latter's every strength in the science of the tools they gave us, we grasped in the ashes of exiting dynasties, Egyptian and Oriental, fallen where Greece herself some times stumbled. But when Greece herself some times stumbled. But when she borrowed, and went she owed for all, when she borrowed, and went she owed for all, when she borrowed, and went she owed for all,

...ttly Commercial

NOTES.

...Night and night and day,
...Cannon chase our prey,
...We begin to see
...Home to you and me.
...Leaves on the bough,

...and pale we Moon lies
...And sick, with fever, eyes—
...e that dies for fair!
...e called here, for a wild beast
...thousand sweets, a sweeter
...an ever breathed!

...e blend with cool fog mine!
...cing on before your loins,
...th sense of silvery spray!
...and your shattered Urns,
...ome, some mellow hills,
...e your lives away!

...golden bed of hers,
...for heavy heart to ease!
...erfume, so faint
...e when of red and brown,
...before the reign of sleep,
...which is all in one!

...with unfaded flowers,
...as ever in perfect hours,
...you to love's bath—
...e sacrament is called
...e the sick ill fed,
...arch the foul name!

...e the lily have its shade,
...the like a waiting maid,
...lfary pillow sweet;
...e the child to climb,
...her in the day-eared mayme
...ong and her pets.

...er folded via eta!
...ate flower that never sets!
...bosom's now and small,
...pot unseen, plain and piled,
...ering Hesperides beside—
...a precious pearl!

...lower, pushing from your breast
...leaves, whose out with the rest!
...the garden's on
...the tangled light,
...her with a pretty sight,
...Our lovely heads!

...ng in her pallid pain,
...that thirsts as...ides for rain,
...ard and easy
...y heart beats...s cry,
...ly with I breathe a sigh—
...Most! the man!

Affection's Fortnightly.

Grenadier of France.

...a year there was a touching
...ul ceremonial to be witnessed in a
...ment of French grenadiers,
...neant to commemorate the be-
...eparted comrade.
... companies assembled for a
...the roll was called, there was
... which its owner could not
... was that of La Tour d'Au-

...was called, the oldest Sergeant
...ped a pace forward, and raising
...his cap, said proudly:
...the field of honor."
...en years this custom was con-
...only ceased when the restored
...to please their foreign masters,
...erything that was calculated to
...ke spirits of the soldiers of

...d'Auvergne was not unworthy
...honor thus paid him after his
... was educated for the army,
...1767, and in 1781 served under
...e Crillon at the siege of Port
...He served always with dis-
...it constantly refused offers of
... saying that he was only fit for
...nd of a company of grenadiers;
..., the various grenadier com-
...g united, he found himself in
...of a body of eight thousand
...o retaining only the rank of

... was known as the first grena-
...nce.
...of one particular exploit of his
...sh to write, more than his career

... was forty years of age he went
... to a friend, not far from a sce-
...e country that was soon to be-
...scene of a campaign. While
...was busy in acquainting himself
...ntry, thinking it not unlikely
...knowledge might be of use to
...shire here the brave grenadier
...isled to learn that the War had
...only shifted to that quarter, and
...ment of Austrians was pushing
...spy a narrow pass about ten
...where he was staying, and the
...of which would give them an
...y to prevent an important
...of the French which was then
...ery hoped to surprise in this post,
...moving so rapidly upon it that
... not more than two hours dis-
...the place where he was staying,
...they would have to pass in
...h. It matters not how h heard
... It is sufficient to say he de-
...at once to act upon it.
...no idea of being captured by
...their advance, and he at once set
...e pass. He knew that the pass
...ded by a stout tower and a gar-
...y men, and he hoped to be able
...e men of their danger.
...tened on, and arriving there
...tower in a perfect condition. It
...ver vacated by the garrison, who
...of the approach of the Austrians,
...een seized with a panic thereat,
...led, leaving their arms, consist-
...y excellent muskets.
...r d'Auvergne gnashed his teeth
...ns he discovered this. Searched-
...ding he found several boxes
...nition which the cowards had not
... For a moment he was in
...ut then, with a grim smile, he
...n seen the main door and pile
...such articles as he could find.
...e had done this he loaded all the
...ound that and paved them, to
...h a good supply of ammunition,
...he loop-holes that commanded
...by which the enemy must ad-

...e ate heartily of the provisions he
...ght with him, and sat down to
...had absolutely formed the heroic
...n to defend the tower alone against
...
...were some things in his favor in
...undertaking. The pass was steep
...ow, and the enemy's troops could
...only in double files, and in doing
...ld be fully exposed to the fire
...tower. The original garrison of
...h could easily have held it against
...n, and now one man was about to
...gainst a regiment.
...dark when La Tour d'Auvergne
...he tower, and he had to wait some
...the enemy. They were longer in
...han he expected, and for a while
...em led to believe they had aban-
...e expedition.
...midnight, however, his practiced
...ht the tramp of feet. Every mo-
...e sound came nearer, and at last
...them entering the defile. Imme-
...ly discharged a couple of muskets
...darkness to let them know that he
...their presence and intentions, and
...the quick, short commands of the
...and, from the sounds, he supposed
...troops were retiring from the pass.
...e morning he was undisturbed.
...rian commander, feeling assured
...garrison had been informed of his
...ns, and was prepared to receive
...that he could not surprise the
...e had hoped to do, and deemed it
...to wait till daylight before making
...ck.
...rbse he summoned the garrison to
...er. A grenadier answered the
... to your commander," he said, in
...the messenger, "that this garri-
...defend this pass to the last ex-

...fficer who had borne the flag of
...tired, and in about ten minutes a
...f artillery was brought into the
...d opened on the tower. Bat to
...his, the piece had to be placed di-
...in front of the tower, and within
...usket range of it. They had
...got the gun in position, when a
...re was opened on it from the tower,
...ntinued with such unerring effect
...piece was withdrawn after the
...discharge, with a loss of five men.
...was a bad beginning, so half an
...fter the gun was withdrawn, the
...an Colonel ordered an assault.
...he troops entered the defile they
...ceived with a rapid and accurate
...which when they had passed over
...e distance they had to traverse,
...ad lost fifteen men. Disheartened
..., they returned to the mouth of the

...e more assaults were repulsed in
...anner, and the enemy by sunset had
...ty-five men, of whom ten were

...firing from the tower had been rapid
...curate, but the Austrian command-
...noticed this peculiarity about it—
...shot seemed to come from the same

...For a while this perplexed him,
...last he came to the conclusion that
...ere was a number of loop holes close
...er in the tower, so constructed as to
...and the ravine perfectly.
...unset the last assault was made
...pulsed, and at dusk the Austrian
...ander sent a second summons to the
...on.
...time the answer was favorable,
...arrison offered to surrender at sun-
...e next morning if allowed to march
...h their arms and return to the army
...ested. After some hesitation, the
...were excepted.
...at one La Tour d'Auvergne had
...an anxious day in the tower. He
...ared the fight with thirty loaded
...ts, but had not been able to dis-
...e them all. He had fire with surpri-
...acidity, but with surprising accura-
...it was well known in the army that
...d never thrown away a shot. He had
...ained to stand to his post until he
...ecimated, and which was to
...he place twenty four hours, in order
...ow the French army time to con-
...its manœuvre. After that he knew
...ass would be of no consequence to
...emy.
...on the demand for a surrender came
...n after the last assault, he consented
...pon the conditions named.
...next day at sunrise the Austrian
...lined the pass in two files, extend-
...on the mouth to the tower, leaving
...e between them for the garrison to
...out.
...heavy door of the tower opened
...y, and in a few minutes a bronzed
...scarred grenadier, literally loaded
...with muskets, came out and passed
...the line of troops. He walked with
...city under his heavy load.
...the surprise of the Austrians, no one
...ed him from the tower.
...astonishment the Austrian Colonel
...up to him, and asked in French, why
...arrison did not come out.
...am the garrison, Colonel," said the
...er proudly.
...hat!" exclaimed the Colonel, "do
...you mean to tell me that you alone have held that tower against me?"
"I have had the honor, Colonel," was the reply.
"What possessed you to make such an attempt, grenadier?"
"The honor of France was at stake."
The Colonel gazed at him for a moment with undisguised admiration. Then, raising his cap he said warmly:
"Grenadier, I salute you. You have proved yourself the bravest of the brave."
The officer caused all the arms which La Tour d'Auvergne could not carry to be collected here, and sent to them all, with the grenadier, into the French lines, together with a note relating to the whole affair.
When the knowledge of it came to the ears of Napoleon he offered to promote La Tour d'Auvergne, but the latter declined to accept the promotion, saying he preferred to remain where he was.
The brave soldier met his death in an action at Aberlausen in June, 1800, and the simple and expressive scene at roll-call in his regiment was commenced and continued by the express command of the Emperor himself.

Shocking Scraps of Scandal.

A London letter writer makes the following startling relations concerning the royal family of England. He says: Apropos of the political squalls in England, of which you have doubtless heard, (by the by, they are getting nearer and nearer to a democratic revolution every day,) I had the signal honor, the other day, to make the acquaintance of a "noble Lord," with carroty whiskers, just from London. From him I got a pretty budget of gossip about the Court, which, as the estimation in which the royal family are held may have some influence on coming events, I will give a few items. It seems, by his account, that the English have only just found out the use of the late lamented Prince Albert. The exotic Consort of Her Gracious Majesty used to be called "That Dutch interloper," "That fat old good-for-nothing," and other equally contemptuous epithets, during his lifetime. After his death, however, people found out that those wise acts of administration and domestic virtue for which they had all along accredited the Queen, really proceeded from Prince Albert. Since that Prince's death Victoria has gone down wondrously in public estimation; and at this present moment she is disliked alike by the aristocracy and common folks. She is a vixen, they say, who is always getting into a "pucker" with her family and with the great men who have to consult her; she has got a "divle of temper," and not only quarrels easily, but nourishes her resentment a long while in her capacious bosom; and she has not the least either of domestic management or capacity for political affairs. You will perceive that I was told, on last summer, on account of her behavior in lingering at Balmoral, after the defeat of the Russell ministry more than a week. She wouldn't answer telegrams from ministers; she turned her back on the special messengers; and some gouty old lord or other was kept trotting backward and forward all the time between London and Scotland, trying to settle matters right. My "noble" acquaintance, (who, by the by, is as insignificant, wenzen, modest an individual as you ever set eyes on,) then proceeded to explain to me the mystery of all her majesty's delay at that crisis of affairs. It appears that the Princess of Wales had been doing something that the Queen didn't like; so her Majesty proceeded to give her girlish daughter in-law a sound lecture. This irritated the treof the Prince of Wales, who was by, and who loves his wife as much as he dislikes his royal mamma; and the result was a very "loud" quarrel between the sovereign and the heir apparent. When the Queen gets into such a state, she becomes obstinate; and, being thus extremely illnatured, she only left Balmoral when the loud complaints in the newspapers proved to her how seriously public opinion was offended at her delay. The Queen, it seems is a Liberal, while the Prince of Wales is a strong Tory; that is usually the case, you know, with these royal personages—the heir is the leader of the opposition. So Victoria did her utmost to keep Lord Russell in power—only that noble performer wouldn't stay; a good thing, perhaps, for the relations between England and America, for Lord Russell is the most impudent of all diplomatists living or dead.
Another matter greatly disturbs the good and loyal subjects of England, and that is the influence between the Duke of St. Albans and the Prince of Wales. The Duke of St. Albans is a young man about the age of the Prince, and he has succeeded, in the course of this short but eventful life, in getting up one of the most notorious reputations in Europe. His character is so bad that, with very high rank and great wealth, he is not tolerated in the respectable aristocratic society of London. He began his career by getting into all sorts of scrapes at Oxford, in which city he used to appear with greater regularity in the police court than at the college chapel, and from which University he was finally expelled in disgrace. Since then it has been the hero of innumerable adventures on the Continent, scandalous and otherwise, is well known in every gambling house and brothel, and police court of Paris, and is as accomplished a man, for a young man, as you can find in many a day. At Oxford, one day, while he was yet in his seventeenth summer, young women appeared in court against him, with charges of seduction. Since then he has matured in every species of dissipation, and is as well known to the London police as any long-fingered Jack from Billingsgate. And this is the most intimate friend, companion and confidant of the heir to the British throne. They are constantly seen together—often go arm in arm together alone o'nights, and where they go to is hardly a mystery) St. Albans stays by the week at Marlborough House, and Wales as regularly reciprocates by visiting the Duke at his house—and they are, in every way, "hand and glove." Not only this, the Duke of St. Albans is the intimate of the Princess, as well as the Prime of Wales, and is often seen riding with her alone in the parks. It is, naturally, a matter of uneasiness to the English, that so graceless a reprobate should be so familiar with their future Queen, who is quite too giddy now to suit their staid tastes, and who is vastly imprudent in her association with this noble Duke.
Thus we see the future King of Wales and his fair wife going in the same path that George the Fourth, of disgraceful memory, trod, and we may look forward to a not very promising reign, when another Tory and dissolute King ascends the British throne.

Frost Bites.

The treatment of frost bites, as they are commonly called, demands much care and caution. The operation of extreme cold is manifested by a loss of feeling and obstructed circulation in the exposed parts, which are common in the extremities—hands, feet, ears, nose—in which, insensibly, the blood flows slowly and in less quantity. The part frozen is benumbed, and for the time being dead, becoming cold, insensible, shrivelled and discolored. Danger consists here in the attempt to relieve this condition by immediate resort to stimulants, especially heat, under the influence of which the blood, rushing back to the parts it had lately left, distends the vessels and adjoining tissues, previously weakened by the great cold, and they fall into mortification or gangrene.
This effect is invited instead of being remedied if the sufferer ignorantly immerses the frozen limb in warm or hot water, and himself approaches a fire or enters into a heated room. The transitions from a very cold to that of a more elevated temperature ought to be very gradual, and so of the rise in the temperature of the water for local application. The sudden exposure of the body in a state of insensibility by cold, to an elevated temperature is certainly fatal. If reaction does not take place with returning vitality, it is short and violent, and the person soon dies, not unfrequently in a state of delirium.
The proper treatment of a frost bite of a limb or other part will consist in rubbing it well with snow, or, if this be not at hand, with ice, or immersing it in very cold water, and then gradually raising the temperature of this latter in proportion as the part regains its warmth and sensibility, and the skin loses its very white and then bluish black color and approaches to a natural color. The indication to be fulfilled is to restore the natural warmth of the frozen part; and this we do by beginning with the use of snow and ice or iced water, which it must be remembered are at a temperature by some degrees higher than that of the air to which the person had been exposed, and higher indeed than that of the frozen part. While thus careful of the temperature of the local applications, we must not neglect that of the air of the room in which the sufferer is brought, but must bear in mind that the air, say forty degrees, which would be very cold to the bystanders, would be relatively warm to him. It is safe to say that neither the water for immersion of the frozen part nor of the air for the patient's breathing should exceed sev nty-five degrees of Fahrenheit until the circulation is fully restored. Stimulating or rough frictions should not be attempted at an early period of treatment. Internal stimulants are to be used with the same caution as external ones; a preference being given to aromatic teas—a weak broth over spirits of any kind. The habitual dram drinker is always the most liable to frost bites and to perish from ex posure to great cold.
Dr. Hayes, of Arctic voyages celebrity, relates a method used by the Esquimaux for the treatment of frost bites, in a case which came under his own observation. In this matter the poor savages acted on much more philosophical principles than we hear of among many persons in civilized countries: "An Esquimaux had his leg frozen above the knee—still, colorless, and to all appearances, lifeless. He was placed in a room at a temperature of twenty degrees below zero. The parts were then bathed with ice cold water for about two hours. Then enveloped in fur clothes for three or four hours. Then frictions were used, first on the feathery side of a bird skin, afterwards with snow—afterwately wrapping the limb in furs and rubbing it for nearly twenty hours. It was then carefully wrapped up, and the temperature of the snow-house elevated by lamps above zero. On the third day the patient was taken to his house, where they often have a temperature of seventy or eighty degrees Fahrenheit) and in seventy hours he was walking about, with only a slight frost bite on one of his toes."
Chilblains are frost bites of a milder kind, and, like the latter, are the secondary effects of cold, caused by the premature restoration of heat and circulation, and kept up by repeated exposure and alterations of temperature. As prevention is better than cure, exposure to extreme cold, more especially of the parts most liable to suffer, should be avoided; and when exposure has been incurred, care taken that reaction under a higher temperature be gradual and safe. For this purpose the means recommended in the case of frost bite will be employed. If not forbidden by age, producing unpleasant effects on the general health, or pains of particular organs, a cold foot-bath, or washing the feet daily in the morning with cold water, will be found a good preventative to chilblains.
It not unfrequently happens that a slight increase in the heat of the air will suffice to cause disease in parts previously unaffected by extreme cold. A remarkable example of this kind is related by Baron Larrey, the head of the surgical staff in the grand army in the war of France with Prussia and Russia, during the three or four cold days that preceded the battle of Eylau, the mercury having fallen so low as thirty-four degrees below freezing point, or two degrees below zero; and until after the second day of the battle, not a soldier complained of any symptom, depending on the freezing of parts, notwithstanding the troops had passed three and a half a greater part of the nights of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of February, 1807, in no severe frost. In the nights of the 9th and 14th, the temperature was also below zero, nine and one-half degrees, above the freezing point. From this time many of the soldiers of the guard and line applied for assistance for frosted feet, in various degrees of intensity. When the general vital powers are depressed under the operation of extreme cold, warning against sudden exposure to heat is uttered by Larrey, in the following words:
"We to the man benumbed by cold if he entered too suddenly into a warm room, or came too near a fire or a bivouac—gangrene made its appearance as the very instant, and spread with such rapidity that its advances were perceptible by the eye; or the individual was suddenly suffocated as if in asphyxia."

A Cool Farmer.

We have seen and heard of cool proceedings ere this, but the conduct of the Vermont agriculturist was positively "cool." He once sold a load of hay to his neighbor, who, contrary to his expectations, after weighing it weighed, stayed to see it unloaded. But a few forkfulls were off, when a bouncing rock rolled from the load; then another, and then a third, came bang upon the floor.
"What's this?" queried the dealer in a loud voice.
"Most all herd-grass this year," replied the deaf man.
"But, see here," continued the other, pointing to the boulders which lay arrayed in judgment against the dishonest hayman, who replied:
"Shan't ent nigh so much hay this year as I did last," replied the dealer in herd-grass.
Just as he had finished the last sentence, down thundered a rousing chunk of granite, making a deep indentation in the barn floor with one of its sharp angles.
"I say, neighbor N.," screamed the purchaser of granite. "I want to know what in the h—l these are?" pointing to the boulders and the big lump of granite.
Old N. took up a mighty forkful of the herd grass, gave it a toss into the hay loft, then, leaning upon his fork, ejecting his huge quid of tobacco, and replacing with a fresh one, he took a view of the fragments of stone wall that lay before him, and, with one of the blandest smiles he replied: "*There's rocks.*"

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100 sets genuine Shaker Table Mats (the most imperviously to heat) just received at the Housefurnishing Store of
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no16 30 Fifth street.

DRY GOODS.
DRY GOODS.
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON
AND
COMPANY,
54
Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,
OFFER AT ALL TIMES
GOOD GOODS
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Terms - - CASH.
S. B. M'ELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.
no2

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
Ready-Made Clothing, 47 Fifth Street

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
NO. 47 FIFTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Prices Reduced,
Prices Reduced,
ON
Clothing,
EQUAL TO THE GREAT FALL IN GOODS
The Largest Assortment of
Winter Clothing
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
IN THIS CITY.

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.
SPECIAL AND SEASONABLE.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH ST.
ELASTIC SEAMLESS UNDERSKIRTS, for Ladies—warranted not to shrink, and much superior to Flannel.
LAPLAND SKATING POUCHES.
PATENT FUR MUFFS, just the thing for Skaters—a new article.
FINE CASHMERE SCARFS, just the thing for Ladies wearing cloaks, or for gentlemen.
LINED KID AND CALF GLOVES all sizes.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOTH GLOVES, a splendid assortment just received at reduced prices.
BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND MITTS.
MONTAGUE SCARFS, &c.
LADIES' AND GENTS' ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.
UNDERSKIRTS and DRAWERS greatly reduced.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very low.
Closing out at Low Prices our entire Stock of
HOLIDAY GOODS
Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to make New Years Gifts will find many useful and valuable articles.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 Fifth Street.

JOHN PORTER,
Retail Dry Goods, 91 Market St.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
JOHN PORTER,
91 MARKET ST.,
HAS NOW IN STORE AT VERY
LOW PRICES.
DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
CHOICE STYLES POPLINS,
BLACK MANTILLA VELVETS,
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.

MERCANTILE BROKERS
SAMUEL B. WICKERSHAM,
IRON BROKER,
124 First street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donnighmore, Dunnington, Jeanette, Isabella, Shanlope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. H. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. 1y28

P. A. BRYAN, THOS. A. CAUGHEY
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,
No. 74 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREWERS.
PITTSBURGH BREWERY
CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.,
Brewers, Malsters and Hop Dealers,
Successors to
JOSHUA RHODES & CO., Pittsburgh,
WM. W. ANDERSON, Allegheny.
The attention of the customers of the two firms is particularly invited to our
ALES AND PORTER,
Which, through the careful selection of Malt from our extensive malting facilities, and Hops from the yards East and West, we can guarantee to be pure and calculated to the trade.
INDIA ALE has been highly recommended by physicians for family use.
ST. ANDREW'S customers will please be particular to leave their orders at his office adjoining his old Brewery, or at our office, corner DUQUESNE WAY AND BARKER'S ALLEY.
no18-VIz

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
FOR SPENCER. JAS. MCKAY
SPENCER & McKAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au23-1y

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
Stoves, Hollow Ware,
TIN WARE, TOYS, &c.
ROOFING, SPOUTINGS and JOB WORK promptly attended to. No. 60 FEDERAL ST., near R. R. Depot, Allegheny city.
1y18 I. W. GRAFTON.

PAPER SACKS.
GODFREY & CLARK,
No. 357 LIBERTY STREET,
The best PAPER and COTTON, FLOUR and EUSK WHEATSACKS, always on hand, and printed to order. no16-1y

WESTMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.
WESTMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

INSURANCE.
STATEMENT OF THE BOAT-MEN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of the fifteenth section of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, April 26, 1856.

1st. Capital		$250,000 00
With the privilege of increasing to		$500,000 00
2d. Assets. Stock due bills, each secured by a duly approved name	$125,600 00	
U. S. 6 per cent. Stock due bills	125,000 00	
U. S. 5-20 ten thirties	24,082 48	
Cash in Bank	19,954 13	
Premium notes	14,069 67	
Additional Bank Accounts		$308,116 43
3d. Amount of premiums received 1866		49,934 66
4th. Interest received in 1866, 5th. Paid in 1866, as follows, viz: Losses	$27,985 45	9,136 20
Returns Premiums	3,437 16	
Reinsurance	240 74	
Government taxes	667 97	
State taxes	275 00	
Furniture account, charged to Profit and Loss	91 97	
Commissions and Brokerage	1,119 65	
Board Marine Underwriters	125 00	
Agents' Salaries	24 00	
Salaries, Rent, Stamps and all other Expenses not enumerated above	3,670 12	
		$37,999 66
6th. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31 1866		913,830 00
7th. Amount of Losses unadjusted, Claims against the Company, and Losses of every character not exceeding		18,287 50
	ROBERT JONES, Secretary.	

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF ALLEGHENY, from April 25, 1866, (date of organization,) to December 31, 1866, embracing a Period of Eight months.

Capital subscribed		$100,000 00
Capital paid in	$50,000 00	
Capital in Stock, Due Bills	50,000 00	100,000 00
ASSETS.		
U. S. 5-20's	$7,000 00	
U. S. 7-30's	7,300 00	
7-30's Securities (City property)	15,000 00	
Bills Receivable	16,748 72	
Office Furniture	1,000 00	
Interest accrued, but not due	431 29	
Cash on hand	1,111 71	
		$48,770 62
Installments not paid in and for which the Stockholders are individually liable		50,000 00
Amount of premiums received		$98,770 62
Amount carried to Profit and Loss		1,229 38
		$100,000 00
Amount of Expenses	$1,841 20	
Amount of Losses paid	1,291 50	$2,934 70
Ratio of Losses and Expenses to Receipts		31 100
Amount of risks outstanding		$828,119 99
LIABILITIES		
Losses unpaid	$41 00	
Sundry unpaid bills	26 77	$41 77
	JAMES E. SCOTT, Secretary.	

STATEMENT OF THE CASH IN-SURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31, 1866, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 26, 1856.

1st. Capital authorized and paid in		$ 100,000 00
2d. Assets—U. S. 7 30's	$76,500 00	
U. S. 5 20's	5,000 00	
City 6's	8,500 00	
Bank Stock	3,200 00	
Insurance Stock	2,100 00	
Bills Receivable	21,259 38	
Cash	1,346 11	
Office Furniture	344 16	$ 119,357 12
3d. Amount of premiums received from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, as follows, viz:		$ 32,054 17
4th. Amount of Interest (net)		$ 7,485 59
5th. Paid since January 1st, 1866, as follows, viz: Fire, Cargo and Marine Losses	$22,416 96	
Returned premiums	1,804 91	
Commissions and Brokerage	3,107 00	
Government Taxes & Stamps	329 92	
Insurance Taxes	97 71	
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses	3,376 53	$ 31,715 65
6th. Amount of outstanding risks December 31st, 1866		$1,353,764 91
7th. Amount of all debts and liabilities, December 31st, 1866, as follows, viz: Unsettled losses, estimated but not adjusted $3,500 00		
	JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.	

THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.
E. S. WINSTON, President.
ASSETS OVER
$17,500,000,
AND
EXCLUSIVELY CASH.
Annual Dividends Available Immediately,
TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.
Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, who will explain the system, which is carefully guarded, full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.
GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent
no24 NO. 37 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.
Office No. 93 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, Pittsburgh, Pa. ALBERT G. ALLEN, Agent.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risk. A home institution, managed by directors who reside among the community, and who are determined, by prompt payment and liberality, to maintain the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick,	George Miller, Jr.,
James M. Kelly,	Andrew Ackley,
Alexander Speer,	Philip Reymer,
Rees J. Thomas,	John B. Mellon,
Jacob Painter,	James J. Hamil,
William S. Evans,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Philip Reymer,	

WM. P. HERBERT Secretary.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings. Furniture, Merchandise, Stocks of Manufactories, Steamboats and Vessels, on the most favorable terms.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.	
WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER
JOHN WATT,	Col. J. K. RHODES
JOHN H. ICE,	JOS. NEIMS,
FRANK S. RUSKILL,	JAS. B. CERNER,
J. F. KEIFER,	H. HASSON DEVR,
Capt. JAMES MILLER,	CHAR. ARNOLDE,
WM. PHILLIPS, President.	
JOHN WATT, Vice President.	
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.	
Capt. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.	

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
No. 3 Water street, second floor.
WM. RAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEARD, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage to the navigation of the western waters, the Lakes and Rivers connecting with the same.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the ocean.
Cargoes taken on through Bills of Lading by Rail.

DIRECTORS.	
WM. RAGALEY,	JOHN SHARPLESS,
JAMES PARK, JR.,	JAMES N. COOPER
W. G. JOHNSTON,	C. HARRISON,
H. P. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, JR.,
A. L. ELLIOTT,	JAMES M. COOPER,
JOSHUA RHODES,	GEORGE RINGLAND,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. SCHWEIN.
H. M. KER,	

Capt. J. ATKINSON General Agent.

COTTON MILLS.
JOSHUA RHODES....P. W. H. LATSHAW....JACOB ANDERSON
EAGLE
COTTON WORKS.
Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Peacock, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue
THE MANUFACTURE OF
Sheetings,
COTTON YARNS,
CARPET CHAIN,
Candle Wick and Batting.
Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of ISABELLA and SANDUSKY STREETS, Allegheny city, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY, corner of DUQUESNE WAY and BARKER'S ALLEY, Pittsburgh.
JOSHUA RHODES & CO.
no8

GROCERIES, &C
MEANS & COFFIN,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Have always on hand a well selected
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.
apl5-1y

J. A. PAUL....T. H. GIBSON.
PAUL & GIBSON,
Grocers and Ship Chandlers,
No. 227 PENN STREET,
Corner of IRWIN, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
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H. RIDDLE,
NO. 183 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the sale of

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE FIRE ON SEVENTH STREET.

The Alleged Incendiary Arrested—Coroner's Investigation.

The investigation into the causes of the fire on Sunday morning, on the corner of Seventh and Webster streets, have culminated in the arrest of a young man named Samuel Mercer, on suspicion of having started the incendiary's torch. Other parties are also suspected, and search has been instituted for them. The evidence against Schaal has not yet been made public, but it is supposed to be entirely circumstantial. He was taken into custody yesterday by Alderman Bulger and officer Shore, and was committed to jail for a hearing.

The jury empannelled by the Coroner to investigate into the facts connected with the death of Jane Young, who lost his life in the burning building mentioned last evening at Ackerman Butler's office, and resumed the examination of witnesses. Mayor McClarey and Fire Marshal Morrison were present. John Boyd, a teamster, who resides on Penn street, testified to having been at the fire on Sunday morning and seeing Mr. Schaal there. Patrick McKevey, whose property was destroyed, testified that on Saturday night about nine o'clock, he closed his store; Young was present at the time, and witness told him that he might to get some other place to stay, as the next day he would be Sunday. Young said he could not find any other place. When witness left the store Young had not put the key in his pocket. There were about one hundred empty bags in the store, and Young generally slept on them. Believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Several other witnesses were examined, but no new facts were elicited. The inquest then adjourned till the afternoon at one o'clock. The jury appear to be fully convinced that the fire was not the result of accident, and the Mayor and Alderman Bulger are laboring energetically to clear up the mystery, and arrest the guilty parties.

The Courts.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judges Stowe and Mellon.

Upon the re-assembling of the Court yesterday morning, Judge Stowe proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury in the case of Thomas Smith, tried on Monday for the murder of Henry Heidrick. After stating the various degrees of murder, and reviewing the evidence adduced at the trial, the Court said: "The killing, and that it was done by the prisoner is admitted, and the only question raised by the prisoner's counsel is as to the extent of his guilt. It is not alleged that the killing was justifiable or excusable, but that it was voluntary manslaughter. The law presumes the intent to kill from the use of a deadly weapon in a manner calculated to kill, and as we see nothing here to show that the intent was not to kill, but only to seriously injure, we think this cannot be a case of murder in the second degree. It is the duty of counsel to say to the jury that they are bound by our opinion upon this question. If they can find anything in the case that satisfies them that the prisoner did not intend to kill Noel Smith, but simply intended to injure him where they have the right so to find, and in such case they may render a verdict of murder of the second degree. In order to find the shooting was malicious and not done in heat of passion. If, however, upon due consideration your opinion should agree with ours upon this question, then the prisoner must be guilty of murder in the first degree, or of voluntary manslaughter, as you shall find the facts to be to will: Whether the shooting was done with malice aforethought, or without it; in other words, with deliberation or without deliberation."

The jury retired about eleven o'clock and after remaining in their room for three hours, returned a verdict of guilty of voluntary manslaughter. The prisoner was then sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of eleven years and nine months.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Stowe.

Commonwealth vs. John Allen, and Thomas Jackson. Indictment burglary. On the night of November 22d last, the residence of Mr. Eberard Mansfield, on Isabella street, Allegheny, was entered, and a number of articles, among others a sack of buckwheat flour, carried away. The robbery was discovered at an early hour next morning and Mr. Bowden, Captain of the night watch, sent for, who, in company with Mr. Mansfield, tracked the thieves, by the flour scattered along the street, to a room occupied by Allen, Jackson and sons, where the stolen goods were found. Allen made his appearance yesterday morning and was placed on the stand in case of Jackson, having been continued till next term. The Court, in charging the jury, stated that the Commonwealth had failed to show that the defendant had anything to do with the burglary. The fact that the stolen property was found in the room occupied by three parties would indicate that all were equally guilty, whereas the law requires positive proof in each case, on the part of defendant should one be absent. The Court could not see any error in bringing in a verdict, but should a verdict of guilty be rendered it would be its duty to set it aside. The jury then retired and rendered a verdict of guilty without leaving the box.

John Nesser, boiler of Lucrative entry and detainer, was discharged, and August Meinhaugh, the prosecutor, who failed to appear, ordered to pay the costs.

The case of John Lutz constable of Reserve township, indicted for neglect of duty in a case of liquor dealers, was, owing to the absence of an important witness for the defense, continued until next term of court.

Louisa Miller was tried on a charge of stealing clothing, found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for a period of one year and ten months.

Bernard Carey, a lad about fifteen years old, was on trial on a charge of larceny, and sent to the House of Refuge.

The business of the term having been concluded, the jurors in attendance were discharged, and the Court adjourned until the first Monday in March.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

The jury in the case of Michael Hartmeyer vs. Jacob Kiel et al., owners of the ferry boat Black Hawk returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $250.

H. M. Bell & Co. vs. Frank Bausman, action to recover $2,305 on a book account. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Hampton.

Charles Schreiber vs. Martin schnabel, et al., as Germania Gross Association, Affidavits filed to show cause why plaintiff should not recover balance due on a quantity of groceries said to have been contracted for $9 000, of which amount only a portion has been paid. The defendants set forth that no articles were authorized to make said contract, that defendants are therefore not holden by it, and furthermore that the articles sold to them were purchased were not worth more than $1 000, in excess of which payments have already been made.

Margaret McGowan vs. Peter O'Neil. Affidavit filed and rule on plaintiff to show cause why the writ in this case should not abate. In the meantime proceedings stayed.

Lights of Oil Company vs. J. Y. McLaughlin & Co. Order of Court allowing costs to be taxed, &c., filed.

Wm. G. Dunn vs Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company. Action to recover the value of a horse that was run over by a train on defendants' road, in Allegheny township, and killed. The case was still on trial at adjourn m ht.

TRIAL LISTS FOR THIS DAY.

The following cases will be taken up in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas to day:

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 91 Horbach et a. vs. Dennison et al
No. 96. Worthington, Oil Refining Company vs. Gilles; le & Jelle heir.
No. 7. Elson vs. Gillespie & Mitchell.
No. 98. Mackey vs. Patton
No. 99. Watson vs. Fleming
No. 8. Day & Hayden vs. Kiefer's Administrators.
No. 104. May vs. Burton.
No. 106. Wilder & Co. vs. Perkins & Co.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 7. Griffiths vs. Russell, et al
No. 8. Beaumont vs. Nimick et. al.
No. 9. Wheeler vs. Miller.
No. 18. Jones vs. Vetter et. al.
No. 19. Wray vs. Miller.
No. 26. Health vs. owners Steamboat Dictator.
No. 14. Method vs. Stevenson.
No. 16. Herman vs. Atwater.
No. 32. Hughes vs. Hemphill.
No. 36. McClintock vs. Morgan.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—H Wolf is the keeper of a saloon in the Fifth ward. Yesterday morning one William Burke entered the saloon, and it is alleged commenced acting in a disorderly manner. He was ordered to leave the house by Wels, and refusing to do so, was ejected from the premises. Burke then went away, and returning, it is alleged, began to demolish the windows of Wels's tavern with a club, when he was taken into custody by an officer and conveyed before Alderman Taylor, where Wels made an information against him for malicious mischief. Burke was committed for trial in default of three hundred dollars bail. Stephen Sconce was charged, on oath of H. P. Agnew, with larceny. The prosecutor resides in the Ninth ward, and alleges that Sconce entered his dwelling, and stole a mantle ornament valued at one dollar and a half, and was in the act of pocketing some other articles when discovered. Sconce was arrested and committed to jail for a hearing on Saturday, in default of five hundred dollars bail. Jacob Trigg was charged with malicious mischief, in having unlawfully driven his horse and wagon against James Boat, on Penn street, a day or two ago, thereby jolting the vehicle of the latter some what. Trigg was also committed to jail for a hearing. Mrs. Elliott appeared and lodged an information against her husband, Thomas Elliott, for desertion. Alleges that for the past three months he has neglected to provide and refused to support his children, although was possessed of the means. He was held to bail for trial, and in default of the bail he sees sary amount, was committed to prison.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—E Deckenbach, keeper of a blacksmith shop on Diamond alley above Smithfield street, was before this Alderman yesterday on a charge of larceny preferred by J F Crain, of Jefferson county Crain states that about two weeks since a gentleman from Indiana county left a sleigh at Deckenbach's to be repaired, and after paying for the repairing of it delivered it over to him (Crain), to whom he wished to sell it. Crain had the sleigh placed in the rear of the Red Lion Hotel, on S. Clair street, and, on Saturday, that on Monday, Deckenbach sent a boy there and had it taken away. The sleigh was subsequently recovered in the possession of Deckenbach, who refused to bail for a hearing. John Dunlap then was held to bail for a hearing. John Dunlap was committed to jail in default of five hundred dollars bail, to answer charges of desertion preferred against him by his wife, Mrs. Ann Dunlap.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MORROW.—James Beggs and Michael McDermott got into a dispute in the tavern of Peter Shattenborn, on the corner of Federal street and Pennsylvania Avenue, on Monday night, which resulted in McDermott, it is alleged, striking Beggs with a "handy billy," Beggs accordingly appeared before Alderman Morrow, on the following day, and made an information against McDermott for assault and battery. The accused was arrested at Hollowbug on Pennsylvania Avenue, and held to bail for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—A hearing was had before this magistrate yesterday in the case of Mrs. Mary Mullon, J Lynch, Mrs. J. Lynch and Michael McGraw, charged with committing an assault at 3 battery on Mary Green, which resulted in the dismissal of the case upon the defendants paying the costs.

UNIVERSITY MILITARY PROFESSORSHIP.—It is rumored that General Thomas E. Rose, of this city, formerly Colonel of the 77th Pa. V. V. Regiment, but now a Captain in the Regular Army, will be appointed by President Johnson to the Military Professorship of the Western University, in accordance with the 26th section of the army bill, passed at the last session of Congress, which gives the President the power of making such appointments.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Train on the A. & G. and Pittsburgh Railroad Thrown over an Embankment—All the Passengers More or Less Injured—Some Dangerously.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, an accident occurred to the Express train bound South on the Ellwood Pittsburgh Railroad, due at this city at 6:35 P. M., resulting in the injury of a large number of passengers. The accident occurred about seven miles south of Pulaski, and 2 miles north of New Castle, in Lawrence county. The train, which had fallen behind the regular time, was going at a faster rate of speed than usual, and while passing along the ravine at the place mentioned above was thrown off the track by a rail which had been sprung by the frost.

The train was composed of the locomotive, baggage car and two passenger cars. The locomotive and baggage car were thrown off the track, but did not roll down into the ravine. The passenger cars, which were crowded with passengers, were both overturned and rolled down into the ravine, a distance of ten or fifteen feet, the roofs of the cars resting in the snow. The passengers were thrown on top of each other and hurled against the side of the cars, and for a few moments the greatest confusion prevailed. No person is said to have been killed outright, and there was no way to get at the cause of the disaster. The engineer on the train, and some passengers, commenced knocking in the doors of the cars, and in this manner all in this vicinity was succeeded in saving themselves from destruction.

Were all the passengers not been extricated it was noticed that fortunately no person had been killed outright, and that every one of the train with the exception of a baby, had received some injury, some of the injuries being of a serious nature. Among the latter was that of Dr. C. M. Dake, of Rochester, New York, who was very severely cut about the head, and his face badly bruised. Mrs. Dake, receiving other external injuries. The Doctor had fresh very fortunately escaped, and it is feared that his injuries, in connection with his advanced age, may prove fatal to him. All of the physicians in this vicinity were summoned to the scene of the accident, and their services were freely tendered